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This paper, as a preliminary to more practical work on the corrosive action upon living organisms and upon metal containers and pipes, discusses (a) the solution of chlorine in water under (1) methods of analysis; (2) equilibrium in the system; (3) effect of iron on equilibrium; (4) interpretation of results; and (b) corrosion of iron and steel under (1) nature and extent; (2) interpretation; (3) secondary effects. Tests were made with low-carbon steel bars of similar composition immersed in solutions of Cumberland River water, city reservoir water, which is simply the river water treated with alum in settling tanks, and distilled water. The results showed that the corrosive action is greater in the light than in the dark, owing to the greater completeness of reactions involving the decomposition of HOCl in light to form HCl and oxygen. It was also found that corrosion usually increased with increase in chlorine content in the order: river, reservoir, distilled water.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCT. 30, 1920.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," Nov. 2, 1920, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.]

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Oct. 30, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to revision.	Week ended Oct. 30, 1920.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.[2]	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Oct. 30, 1920.	Previous year or years.[2]
Akron, Ohio	208,435	28	7.0	[3] 8.9	17.9	[3] 15.9
Albany, N. Y	113,344	25	11.5	C 13.0	24.0	C 3.6
Atlanta, Ga	200,616	59	15.3	C 13.4	16.9	C 3.9
Baltimore, Md	733,826	194	13.8	A 14.9	16.0	A 17.0
Birmingham, Ala	178,270	45	13.2	A 17.9	15.6	A 12.9
Boston, Mass	747,923	193	13.5	A 15.6	16.1	A 17.8
Bridgeport, Conn	143,152	34	12.4	A 13.4	35.3	A 20.4
Buffalo, N. Y	506,775	137	14.1	C 11.4	19.7	C 20.9
Cambridge, Mass	109,456	27	12.9	A 13.6	14.8	A 13.0
Chicago, Ill	2,701,705	498	9.6	A 12.2	17.7	A 15.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	87	11.3	C 11.6	9.2	C 7.9
Cleveland, Ohio	796,836	160	10.5	C 9.6	20.6	C 22.9
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	52	11.4	C 10.7	19.2	C 10.4
Dallas, Tex	158,976	26	8.5	A 13.0	19.2	A 14.3
Dayton, Ohio	153,830	22	7.5	C 11.7	9.1	C 14.7
Denver, Colo	256,491	72	14.6	A 13.2	11.1	....
Detroit, Mich	993,739	166	8.7	....	28.3	....
Fall River, Mass	120,485	31	13.4	C 11.7	32.3	C 37.0
Grand Rapids, Mich	137,634	28	10.6	C 13.4	25.0	C 17.1
Hartford, Conn	138,036	29	11.0	....	6.9	....
Indianapolis, Ind	314,194	76	12.6	C 11.9	15.8	C 11.3
Jersey City, N. J	298,079	77	13.5	C 13.5	24.7	C 15.6
Kansas City, Kans	101,177	21	10.8	....	19.0	....
Kansas City, Mo	324,410	85	13.7	C 15.3	12.9	C 19.1
Los Angeles, Calif	576,673	144	13.0	A 11.3	10.4	A 10.5
Lowell, Mass	112,479	30	13.9	A 17.1	43.3	A 19.7
Memphis, Tenn	162,351	66	21.2	C 18.5	7.6	C 15.1
Milwaukee, Wis	457,147	86	9.8	A 10.7	23.3	A 19.1
Minneapolis, Minn	380,582	65	8.9	C 9.6	13.8	C 7.2
Nashville, Tenn	118,342	44	19.4	C 13.3	20.5	C 13.3
Newark, N. J	414,216	76	9.6	C 10.4	18.4	C 19.5
New Bedford, Mass	121,217	29	12.5	A 15.2	24.1	A 30.4
New Haven, Conn	162,519	25	8.0	C 14.6	16.0	C 13.3

[1] Annual rates per 1,000 population.

[2] "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1919.

[3] Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Oct. 30, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to revision.	Week ended Oct. 30, 1920.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Oct. 30, 1920.	Previous year or years.
New Orleans, La	387,219	114	15.4	A 21.3	19.3	A 10.7
New York, N. Y	5,620,048	1,082	10.0	C 9.8	15.2	C 15.7
Norfolk, Va	115,777	23	10.4	....	17.4	....
Oakland, Calif	216,361	46	11.1	A 10.4	4.3	A 15.3
Omaha, Nebr	191,601	35	9.5	C 11.0	20.0	C 20.0
Philadelphia, Pa	1,823,158	413	11.8	[3] 14.1	16.9	[3] 14.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	588,193	157	13.9	C 13.5	10.2	C 21.1
Portland, Oreg	258,288	56	11.3	C 12.8	10.7	C 7.9
Providence, R. I	237,595	61	13.4	C 15.6	14.8	C 12.7
Richmond, Va	171,667	38	11.5	C 15.4	18.4	C 20.0
Rochester, N. Y	295,750	78	13.8	C 9.1	10.3	C 11.8
St. Louis, Mo	772,897	175	11.8	C 10.3	14.9	C 7.9
St. Paul, Minn	234,680	28	6.2	C 12.5	7.1	C 8.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	29	12.8	A 10.8	13.8	....
San Francisco, Calif	506,676	110	11.3	C 11.4	8.2	C 6.4
Seattle, Wash	315,652	63	10.4	A 8.6	6.3	A 12.1
Spokane, Wash	104,204	21	10.5	C 10.0	28.6	C 5.0
Springfield, Mass	129,338	23	9.3	....	21.7	....
Syracuse, N. Y	171,647	39	11.8	C 15.3	15.4	C 16.0
Toledo, Ohio	243,164	57	12.2	A 14.5	15.8	A 16.4
Trenton, N. J	119,289	39	17.0	A 15.3	12.8	A 18.4
Washington, D. C	437,571	100	11.9	A 15.6	17.0	A 13.8
Wilmington, Del	110,168	22	10.4	C 12.9	18.2	....
Worcester, Mass	179,754	36	10.4	C 6.7	22.2	C 4.3
Yonkers, N. Y	100,176	18	9.4	A 12.6	22.2	A 17.1
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	34	13.4	....	23.5	....

[3] Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Oct. 30, 1920.

Policies in force	44,726,479
Number of death claims	6,898
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8